Well, we come again. There's no money in it, but we will send ten papers for the campaign for $1.00.

Ten Cents For The Campaign, In Clubs of Ten. Send Quick!

THE CAUCASIAN.

We try to do our part. We did it once before at a loss, but will again offer to send ten papers for the campaign for $1.00.

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BRYAN RETURNS TO LINCOLN

And Receives Official Notification From The National Silver Party as Their Candidate For President.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Of His Nomination by The Democratic Party at Chicago—Discusses The Platform and Endorses It—Not Necessary to Talk Tariff Until The Financial Question is Settled—Extracts From His Letter.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 8—After a month's absence William J. Bryan returned to his home city to-day amid much demonstration of enthusiasm. *In the evening* he received the official *notification* of his nomination for the *Presidency* by the National Silver party.

Mr. Bryan was met at Ashland, thirty miles from Lincoln, by a committee composed of sixteen plain, common townsmen of his. Mr. Bryan shook hands with the committee, told them how glad he was to be so near home again, and that everything was looking well politically in the East.

When Lincoln was reached Mr. Bryan was greeted with a mighty cheer, and 3,000 people at once tried to prevent his reaching his carriage until they had shaken his hand. The person most pleased in the crowd was an old Irish woman, who, having secured possession of his hand for a moment, was not satisfied with shaking it, but raised it to her lips before its owner could remonstrate and covered it with kisses.

The procession that escorted Mr. Bryan to his home was half a mile in length, with two bands, two large clubs in uniform, carriages and citizens on foot. As he was about to enter his house some one said:

"Mr. Bryan, you really must say a few words to these people."

He could not resist, and said he was glad to see them and would talk some more in the afternoon. Then the crowd cheered. A man said "Three cheers for her who will be the first lady in the land after March 4." Mr. Bryan replied:

"If you will take my opinion for it, she has been the first lady in the land for the last twelve years."

Then they cheered and Mr. Bryan went into dinner, for it was noon.

AFTERNOON PARADE.

It was a great political parade for Lincoln, the longest it has ever seen, they say. People had been coming in all day from surrounding towns. Some came yesterday from York, forty miles away, and drove all the way because the railroads would not give excursion rates as they do around Canton, O. There must have been over a mile of them in the procession when they finally rounded up at the State capitol and joined the crowd there that had been waiting nearly two hours.

The total number that faced the stand and yelled for Bryan was over 8,000. At 3:35 *he appeared* on the platform with Mrs. Bryan, Chairman Groot and Ignatius Donnelly. Mr. Bryan was introduced by E. E. Brown, Lincoln's only free silver banker. The crowd cheered, and cheered again.

When he said that the farmers of the East had found out that they had as much right to take care of their business as the Wall street broker had to care for his, the audience nearly went wild. The applause continued through the speech. At last after the crowds had stood in the sun for nearly two hours, he said, "Now I must stop."

When he said to his neighbors, "You may turn against me if you will," came a roar from many thousand throats, "Never! Never!"

SILVER PARTY'S NOTIFICATION.

The national Silver party, through its regularly appointed committee, at night formally notified Wm. J. Bryan of his nomination by its convention at St. Louis. The ceremonies attending the notification were in strong contrast to those at the meeting at Madison Square Garden last month when Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall were officially informed that they were the choice of the Chicago convention.

The most marked difference between to-night's ceremonies and those in New York was the fact that Mr. Bryan did not read his speech in answer to the nomination given by the committee of the Silver party. He made a speech neither long nor short without the aid of notes and was freequently applauded.

Lincoln's appreciation of Mr. Bryan's first visit home since his nomination was shown by the indefatigable parading of free silver clubs, the display of fire works, and the frequent exercises of lung power through tin horns and the good, old-fashioned yell.

It was 9 o'clock before the first of the flaring flambeaux, heading the candidate's escort were spied by those at the capitol as their bearers turned into Fifteenth street, the thoroughfare leading to the stand. Twenty minutes later Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform and the crowd that had increased with great rapidity after the procession was under way, cheered him repeatedly as his well known figure was recognized. The space in front of the stand and for several hundred feet back was black with people.

Norris Humphrey, of Lincoln, called the assemblage to order, and in a few words presented George A. Grout, of Ohio, chairman of the committee appointed by the national committee to notify Mr. Bryan.

It was 10:20 o'clock before Mr. Grout concluded and Mr. Bryan began. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Chairman of the Notification Committee, and Members of the Committee: I beg to reply at this time without the formality of a letter. The platform adopted by the Silver convention contains but one plank, and that plank the plank upon the money question, or upon the silver question, is identical in substance with the silver plank of the Chicago platform. As I have already discussed at length that plank, and it will not be necessary to enter into any extended discussion at this time, I beg to assure the committee that I accept the nomination so generously tendered by them on behalf of the Silver party, in the spirit in which that nomination was tendered. I can appreciate the feeling which animated those who assembled in that convention. I can appreciate the hesitation in which those assembled there turned their backs upon the party with which they had been associated.

I know something of the strength of parties, and because I was in a position where I looked forward to a possibility of like action on my part, I can appreciate the depth of a conviction that led them to place the interests of their country above the welfare of their party. (Long cheering and shouts of good.)

"More than a year ago, when we were engaged in the struggle to bring the Democratic party to an endorsement of free coinage, the question was put to me, whether in case of failure I would support the Democratic nominee if he were nominated on a gold standard platform. I never believed that such action was probable in the Democratic party, but when these who questioned me were not content with probabilities, but asked again whether in the case of that event I would support the nominee, I said, as you will remember, that under no circumstances would my vote be given to the man who would in the executive office use his influence to fasten the gold standard upon the American people. (Great cheering).

"My convictions upon this subject are not shallow convictions. I may be in error, my friends. None of us can claim infallibility. But we have experience of history to guide us and our judgment and our consciences, and I stand where the members of that Silver convention stood. I would rather have the approval of my conscience than the applause of the entire earth, I may be in error, but I believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race. (Great cheering).

"I would no sooner join the ranks of those whose purpose it is to fasten that upon the American people than to enlist in an army that was marching to attack my home and kill my family. (Renewed applause). I can say, therefore, that I can appreciate the spirit which animated those who have just tendered me this second nomination, and I can therefore accept it in the spirit in which they present it. And I pledge them that if elected they shall never have cause for accusing me of being false to that trust." (More cheering.)

Accepts the Democratic Nomination.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Today candidate Bryan made public his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President. Below we give a few extracts from it.

Hon. Stephen M. White and others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the Presidency of the United States.

So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the Chief Executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country.

Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic National convention, and unqualifiedly indorse each plank thereof.

Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it does not follow that a citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen.

The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the Government—first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing on the rights of any other citizen.

A Democratic form of government is conductive to the highest civilization, because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him.

Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed—recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what form they commune with their Creator.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption, and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

* * *

BONDS.

An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and Treasury notes, but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real.

Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the Government has followed a precedent established by a former Administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the Government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues.

The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the Treasury, according to the changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence of the Treasury Department. The Government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all the people, is able to establish and enforce its financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present.

To assert that the Government is depending upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a constitutional majority is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illus-

[Continued on 2nd page]

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE RATES.

The Present Monopolaires—Rates in t Other countries.

Typographical Journa

It appears from United States Consular Reports July, 1896, that in Switzerland wh (as in all other countries than ou the telegraph and telephones belong to the postoffice, the government has reduced the rental of telephones to $8 per year to each subscriber. The government in Sweden charges $6 per year for use of telephone. The usual charge for a telegram in all other countries than ours is 10 cents. Just think of the enormous difference to the people of a postal telegraph and telephones, with 10 cents for a telegram between any two points in the Union, and telephones renting at $6 or $8 per year. Why should not the people of the United States have the advantage of these rates like the people under government less avowedly conducted in the interest of the people.

The present monopoly is making millionaires. Less than $500 000 in cash altogether has ever been paid in by the Western Union stockholders. The capital stock now is over $100,000,000 and it is all either water, or net earnings, over and above the large annual dividends to stockholders. The telegraph in this country originally belonged to the postoffice. It was illegally turned over to a private corporation. The act of congress of 1867 gives the United States the option to take back the telegraph at any time, and every mile built since then has been constructed with knowledge of that option on the part of the government. The Western Union is making millions annually out of high rates and poor accommodations, while the people are operating the antiquated, non-paying part of the postoffice—the non-electric mail—at a heavy annual loss. In all countries in which the electric mail, i. e., the telephone, is a part of the postal service the postoffice pays a profit. In Italy, the postoffice has lately reduced telegrams to 5 cents.

Great Britain was the latest great government to make the telegraph a part of the postal service, yet even there it was done in 1870—twenty-six years ago—and immediately private telegrams multiplied tenfold (not merely ten per cent. but a thousand per cent.) and newspaper dispatches multiplied thirtyfold.

What stands between us and this great reform? Answer: The control of the daily press by the telegraph monopoly and the control of congress and other office-holders at Washington by a powerful lobby and telegraph franks issued to all congressmen and senators who will accept them. All the influential office-holders around the departments in Washington city are also liberally supplied with telegraph franks—especially in the postoffice department.

When shall the people come to their rights in this matter? Answer: When they will it. "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

WALTER CLARK.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Randolph County Convention.

ASHEBORO, N. C., Sept. 5, '96.—The Populists and Republicans held their conventions here to-day in different halls at the same hour.

A full representation attended the Populist convention. A full, free, and lengthy discussion was had upon a proposition from Republican representatives on the question of co-operation in the county. While this question was pending, a proposition was submitted by the chairman of the county Democratic executive committee agreeing to FUSE with us by giving half the county ticket down to the magistrates.

This proposition coming at the eleventh hour and under circumstances looking like an unwilling offer, the convention proceeded to ballot on the question of accepting or rejecting the terms made by our Republican friends which proposition was accepted by a vote of 53 to 8. Fusion was thus adopted and completed save naming candidates.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a ticket, which is as follows:

Senate, Dr. D. R. Parker; House, J. J. White; County Commissioners, A. J. Tomlinson and D. M. Holliday.

Following resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas certain reports originated by the spirit of malice or willful stupidity, have found credence and reflected upon the honor and integrity of our county chairman in his conduct of the last campaign and in his preliminary steps of the pending contest, and

Whereas, we desire to denounce and condemn all such attacks upon the representative of our organization as unworthy the conduct of truthful and fair-minded gentlemen. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That we hereby denounce all such utterances as slanderous and malicious, and as further evidence of our appreciation of his services and of him as a Christian gentlemen, endorse his action, so far as we know, in the campaign of two years ago and his endeavors to rally the Populist forces for the pending contest.

RESOLVED, Further, That we are, and by this means assure our county chairman, T. S. Folwell, that we have confidence in his honesty, integrity and sincerity in the management of our campaigns and our thanks are hereby tendered."

The convention was a grand success and the ticket named will be elected by majorities ranging from 700 to 1,000. It looks like our Democratic friends will not have a "chance" this year.

THOS. S. FOLWELL,
Chm'n Co. Ex. Com. P. P.

More Spanish Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—It is announced that in addition to the 40,000 troops which are to be embarked for Cuba at the beginning of the month of October, a force of 25,000 men is about to be organized for service in Cuba, if it should become necessary to send further reinforcements.

NOW that THE CAUCASIAN has met the call—send in a club of ten at 10c. per copy—$1.00.

HANNA OPPRESSES THE TOILER.

So Says The Central Labor Organization of Cleveland—Workingmen Denounce Him.

New York World.]

The Central Labor Union received yesterday from the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, O., a letter containing what purports to be the labor record of Mark Hanna. The letter is as follows:

Jacob E. Bausch, Secretary C. L. U.:

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 24th inst., in which you desire to learn the attitude of M. H. Hanna relating to labor unions, I will say that previous to the Republican convention at St. Louis the C. L. U. of this city propounded a number of questions for the Republican workingmen of this country to ask of M. H. Hanna. In that manifesto it was charged that Hanna had wrecked the Seamen's unions of the lower lake regions, that he had smashed the union of his street railway employees and refuses to allow them to organize now; that he had assisted in destroying the Mineworkers' unions of Pennsylvania; that he had attempted to break up the carpenter's unions of this city by employing scabs on a new mansion at a critical time this spring when the eight-hour day was being put into effect; that he had a strike of laborers in the shipyard in which he is interested this spring and told a committee of the men, who demanded the same scale of wages paid in a competing yard, viz: $1.35 a day, that if they voted for McKinley they might receive higher wages, and dodged the issue.

Neither Mr. Hanna nor any of his satellites have dared to meet these questions and they are unanswered to-day. Here in Cleveland he is so well known as a labor crusher that not a solitary member of a labor organization or in fact any other citizen, will attempt to defend the man's malodorous record.

I will add that several weeks ago Mr. Hanna attempted, through a third party, to have the president of the Central Labor Union or myself wait upon him to have a "talk," but his overtures were treated with the scorn that they deserved.

If Hanna has anything to say he can come before the Central Labor Union and say it. He has been challenged to do so.

Yours fraternally,
M. S. HAYES,
Corresponding Secretary C. L. U.

HANNA'S CORRUPTION FUND.

The "Boodle Being Spent to Influence Workingmen Who Favor Bryan to Support McKinley.

The worst element in this campaign is the part which Mark Hanna's fund is playing. Candor compels me to give the facts without regard to whether Mr. Bryan's election would be a good thing or a bad thing. There is plenty of evidence, in my opinion, to show that this is rapidly becoming the most corrupt and corrupting political struggle known to the American people.

Bryan may be defeated, but the influence of money and of Mark Hanna's methods upon the voters of Wisconsin, in common with the voters of other States, will not disappear after election day.

Let me give one example. I speak of a matter I know and understand. The Reliance Machine Works, owned by the Edward P. Allis company, are situated in Milwaukee. There are employed in this establishment something like 1,800 men. Here the Bryan sentiment is very strong.

It is an absolute fact that 18 workingmen in this establishment are at this moment on the payroll of the Republican State committee as secret political agitators. Their companions are ignorant of this fact and do not suspect it.

The result is that these men have an influence which they could not possibly wield were the truth known.

The Republican committee has also, I am informed, upon its payrolls a large number of men in another establishment, which employs about 3,000 workingmen. In several of the factories here gold standard arguments are pinned each week to the envelopes containing wages.

The Republican committee has also sent men into the mining districts of Wisconsin to offer $5 in Mexican silver for $2.75 in American money.—Jas. Creelman in N. Y. World.

Political Speakers and Audiences.

Biblical Recorder.]

Many people are printing lists of political-speaking appointments. It would be hard to say how many people in this State will attend them in the next few weeks. The number will be great. The efforts to persuade the people will be strenuous, more strenuous than in many years. The campaign orator faces his audience usually with two purposes in his mind: First, to arouse his partizans, that they may exert themselves in behalf of the party he represents; secondly, to convert those who are not of his political persuasion. An orator may seek to accomplish these purposes in several ways. He may excite passion, he may sow prejudice, he may employ ridicule, he may smirch the character of the representatives of the other party to which he is opposed. But he will do none of these without presuming that the people whom he addresses are unintelligent. One who really seeks to inform the people will bear them a loftier message. There are principles underlying every political movement of the time, and the true educator of the people will discuss these principles in the light of history and of present conditions. The people who attend public speakings should bear this in mind. The citizen who would serve his country should spurn any low aim on the part of a man who presumes to show him the best way. If the cause is good, there is good reason backing it; and efforts to make mad, to arouse prejudice, to ridicule, or misrepresent, either prove the unworthiness of the speaker or his cause. Cool heads in a campaign will frustrate demogogs; cool heads will refuse to allow a speaker to lead them blindly; cool heads will think for themselves; and one who will not think for himself is not worthy of citizenship.

GIVES REASONS WHY.

Colorado Herald Announces Its Allegiance to Watson.

We have been asked why we preferred Tom Watson to Mr. Sewall as a vice-presidential candidate. There are several reasons, chief of which is, he has been tried, as a representative of the masses, and found not wanting, while we have no reason to expect any favor for the masses from Sewall.

When the union of labor forces in the South and West resulted in the election of forty-one congressmen in 1890, Tom Watson was one of that number. These members were then virtually Republicans and Democrats, but they had pledged themselves to decline to enter their party caucus or be controlled by it in any manner whatever. This pledge was exacted by the Farmer's Alliance and other kindred and affiliated labor organizations. Of the forty-one members elected by this union of labor force in 1890, thirty were from the South and eleven from the West. When Congress convened in '91 party lines were closely drawn and the party caucus was all-powerful in holding together the old party vote in the organization of the House. To the honor of the eleven Western representatives be it said that every one of them held firmly to their pledge not to enter their party caucus, and to the honor of Tom Watson be it said he was the one of the thirty Southern Representatives who held his pledge to the people as a sacred promise. He was the candidate of the Western people's representatives for the Speakership, when he knew it was a hopeless race and an empty honor, but he welcomed defeat and accepted it in the discharge of what he felt to be his duty.

Is it any wonder the people, the rank and file of both the Democratic and Populist parties, and farmers, the mechanics and common laborers trust and honor Tom Watson? More than this, the toilers of the West and South have long ago decided that the South had been held at the repentance seat long enough. The prime object of the Alliance movement was to unite these sections on common political grounds for the benefit of all. For thirty years the Democratic party hadn't the honesty to leap the barrier of sectional hate and prejudice and name even one candidate on its National ticket from the South, yet for thirty years, with one exception, received its solid electoral vote.

For the past two years, if one might judge by the utterances of the Democratic press and Democratic politicians, there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the Democratic party to seek to unite the West and South; but when that party named its National ticket this year it was evident the union was to be one of sentiment only, in which the South had no representation.

The nomination of Tom Watson by the Populists for Vice-President was as much a rebuke to this sectional spirit as it was a declaration of Populist independence. Tom Watson stands to-day not only as the choice of the Populist party for Vice-President, but as a preference of a majority of Southern Democrats. His record is clean, he is the tried and true friend of the masses, and if the Democratic party cannot see its way clear to removing obstacles it has placed in the way of his election it is a misfortune for which the Democratic party is alone responsible.

$1.00 will send THE CAUCASIAN every week until after the election to ten persons. Will you send us a club?

THE UNIVERSITY.

Opened Last Week With a Large Attendance—Dr. Alderman at its Head—Some New Instructors.

The University opened last week with bright prospects of a prosperous year. The first week closed with a total attendance of 504 in all departments. These are distributed as follows: Collegiate department, 280, Law 45, Medicine 26, Summer School 153. This means, if the experience of the past is carried out, a total enrollment of 600.

The freshman class is particularly promising, numbering already almost one hundred. A comparison with the corresponding day of last year is very favorable, and justifies the assertion that the high water mark will be easily passed.

Dr. Alderman has his forces all well in hand, and will make a most able and conservative executive. He outlined his policy in a formal address to the students.

The faculty remains the same as last year excepting the following new instructors: Dr. Luiscott, (University of Chicago), Latin; Mr. W. R. Webb, (University of North Carolina, '96), English; Mr. W. C. Smith, (University of North Carolina), pedagogy; Mr. May, (Harvard), modern languages.

Athletics will be under the supervision of Mr. Mechlin, of the Y. M. C. A. training school, Springfield, Mass.

The medical and law schools both opened with good prospects. The former has forty new men and ten old ones back to take the second year course offered for the first time this year.

The senior law class, numbering seventeen, will apply to the Supreme Court for license on the 25th inst.

The Young Men's Christian Association gives its annual reception to the new students with refreshments and short talks, music &c., Friday night in Commons Hall.

Commons Hall, under the auspices of the University, opened the latter part of last week. It promises to be one of the greatest improvements introduced here for many years, not only because it will provide board at cost, but for the fact that it will bring all classes of students is closer relationship.

IN CLUBS OF TEN
PER COPY 10c. PER COPY
DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

THE EVIL OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Let The Money "Rest on The Power of Taxation"—The People Not to Understand Finance—A Direct Vote by The People Upon All National Issues.

MR. EDITOR: National banks are a cancer on the body politic. Search the Constitution of the States and of the United States and tell me if you find any place in either that justifies a man on oath who swears to support and maintain the same to give a vote to charter a National bank or a State bank of issue? Tell me where in all the nation's government is the power vested to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin? Are you not compelled to answer in the Congress of the United States? Then answer: has Congress the power to delegate that sacred trust reposed in it by the people and for the people to be used for their benefit, by their chosen representatives and not to be voted to corporations under the false name of National banks, that name to be used to convey to a casual observer the idea that the banks are the government's banks. It is true the government's bonds are behind them, but they are run and controlled by stockholders and directors. They are a corporation, and have no soul. THEY ARE PUBLIC ENEMIES. Why shall they control our currency and make money scarce or plenty as they choose? If all of us had studied this money question long ago, and had as much sense as "God gave us," about money and banks these banks would have been brushed from place and power long ago. If we, the people, rule, then surely our own due bills, United States notes, treasury notes, greenbacks—call them what you will—issued so as not to exceed $50.00 per capita are perfectly good in our hands. They are not promises to pay but payment absolute. We should never use any other money representative. Thomas Jefferson said so, John C. Calhoun declared the same saying, "But this great source of wealth to the nation is positively abandoned to bankers and brokers and is actually borrowed back by us at interest." Henry Clay said "Anything the government receives for taxes is money." Shall we ignore this great truth? I say no. Then let us set Wall street and the banks aside; let the people govern. Let the money as Jefferson said "rest on the power of taxation, the only proper basis of the national currency." The legalized money theieves, the heads of financiers, presidents, cashiers of banks, Jews, usurers, bankers and brokers are determined that the poor people shall never understand money and banks. Let them juggle, lie and cheat, it will not avail much after a little more light is turned on. A direct vote by "Referendum" is demanded; it will save the country. The struggle will not be an easy one nor the conflict short, but humanity, justice and truth is on the side of the popular will of the people freely and fearlessly expressed.

Change the Constitution of the United States and give us a direct vote of the people for President and vice-President and United States Senators, and a certain class of laws to be ratified or rejected by the people; such as are national, not local, general and not State laws. To supply the nation with money is one question and what kind of money is another; to declare war is another; to abolish all banks of issue, and to keep Church and State, the sword and money separate from executive control is by referendum matter; internal discord would cease. Man arrayed against man, interest against interest, section against section all would cease by a high or direct vote on the question. A low duty on imported goods, foreign immigration, sale of land to aliens, ownership of railroads and telegraphs by the government &c., &c. All national questions effecting the whole nation ought to be submitted to a direct vote. Who can enter a solid reason to oppose the will of the majority of the people. Let the great pulsation of the American people be felt, seen and heard on national questions, and we will have a happy and a free people all united against a foreign foe. Let the American Eagle take the written Constitution of the United States with these amendments in his beak and fly away to some sky-piercing cliff of the Rocky Mountains, and there sit and sing a free people, a happy nation—equal rights, equal laws. With his head extending far down mid the orange groves of Florida, sniffing the breeze from the Gulf of Mexico and the Island of Cuba, while his tail feathers rest on the snow-capped hills of the north, with one wing stretching far down the Atlantic slope knocking the spray of the ocean high on the navy of the world, with the other wing resting on the Pacific slope crying here are fellow-citizens also. Great, grand, glorious country, God bless, preserve and keep us from internal strife, courage and blood, and preserve "the glorious writ of habeas corpus," the right of trial by jury, free institutions and free government, and let our lamps brightly burn on this western shore and deliver us from kings, principalities and powers that claim a divine right to rule us, with royal ancestors and noble pedigrees; but let personal liberty, free speech, free press and the rights of persons and the rights of property and the purity of the ballot box continue until the sun shall give its last flickering light and the way-worn wheels of time shall cease to revolve.

J. H. FOY.

TABLES TURNED.

Father Gives His Son Advice That Doesn't Work Both Ways.

Rice County Eagle.]

A good story is told on one of our goldbug farmers in the south part of the county. He had a son who has been at work, and as a result brought home fifteen silver dollars with him. He showed them triumphantly to his father who determined then and there to give him an object lesson on finance. He asked him how much he had got. Fifteen dollars said the boy. Not at all said his father, what you call a dollar is really only worth 50 cents, so you have but $7.50. He explained and reasoned with the boy until he finally saw it as his father did—they were worth but $7 50 and felt correspondingly miserable over it.

Shortly after that the boy saw an acquaintance and showed him his 50-cent dollars and told his story; and the conversation ended by the acquaintance buying the dollars of the boy at sixty cents each. Highly elated at his good stroke of business, when he reached home, he rushed into the house and exclaimed: "Pa, what do you think! I found a fellow just big fool enough to give me 60 cents apiece for those 50-cent dollars and I let him have them It is said the air has had a blue tinge and a sulphurous smell around that farm house ever since, and the man don't know which is the bigger fool—himself or the boy.

MAJ. GUTHRIE AT CHARLOTTE.

Delivers an Able and Patriotic Address to the People of Mecklenburg.

Last Thursday Maj. Wm. A. Guthrie delivered an address in Charlotte before a large audience. Long before the hour set for the speaking, people flocked to Vance Park where the speaker was to make this speech. Besides Populists there were many Democrats and Republicans present. On the rostrum with Maj. Guthrie were Mr. Harvey Wilson, Squire Austin, Dr. J. B. Alexander and Walter R. Henry. We give below a brief synopsis of the address:

Dr. J. B. Alexander took the stand and introduced Major Guthrie.

The speaker said that he had come to Mecklenburg to catch, if he could, some of the inspiration that moved the sturdy men of old who declared for the Declaration of Independence in 1775.

"I have come to arouse patriotism among men of all parties, creeds and colors," said the speaker. "I came to tell you that the People's party is nothing new, but contains the fundamental principles of the constitution, like the Declaration of Rights many years ago, where it is said that there must be frequent recurrences to the fundamental principles of the government. It is absolutely necessary. Parties go wrong and we must refer back to get right. There has nothing been to the front and stirred the people since the days of '65 like the free silver coinage question. I want to talk to the People's party and urge the members to fight together. We are gaining ground. We must all come together on the silver question. It was the Populists who started the move, and now the country is for it. But prejudice keeps the forces apart. We have no confidence in the Democrats. Two years ago they were cursing the Populists for everything under the sun, from cranks down, and now they are silent. We are standing in the middle of the road and they are coming to us—let us stand and see.

"There are several of us running for Governor. You are the jury, but I want you to be soft with me when you hand in the verdict,

"I am not fighting individuals but party organizations.

Then the speaker told of both Republicans and Democrats in 1878 adopting the Stanley Matthews resolutions, saying that silver was good for paying bonds and interest on the bonds and now they have deserted it. "The resolution," he said, "still stands and if you had an honest Secretary of the Treasury and an honest President, silver would be good to-day. Now the gold wing of the Democratic party says it is not honest money. We need honest men at the head more than honest money. John Sherman, under President Hayes, began the fight on silver."

He then told what free silver meant From this he took up the standard silver, the gold and the trade dollar. Explaining that the trade dollar had 420 grains of silver while the standard dollar had 412½ grains, yet the latter is worth twice as much as the former, he said: "Now the Republicans in their St. Louis platform declared that every dollar now is worth as much as a gold dollar. It is not true. Now I want to see a Legislature sent to Raleigh that will make the trade dollar legal tender in this State. Let us draw the line and get such men."

The speaker said that cotton was going up because of the short crop, and continuing said: "The panic in 1837 was hard to overcome. It was not gotten over till foreign coins were made legal tender in this country. Now we have cut off foreign coins, have stopped the legal trade dollar and money is scarce. We need money. That is what we want. When silver was demonetized by the Republicans in 1873 the country was struck a blow. We started down. The Democrats were going to help us right affairs, but have they done it? No; I voted for Cleveland the last time and I am proud of it. I did it because Harrison was for the force bill. Now I will vote for Bryan because he is bigger than his party. We must all come together and elect Bryan and defeat McKinley We want free silver. We will get together.

He concluded by telling Democrats, Populists and Republicans to come out and hear and see Bryan. "Come and see a man once," he said.

There was a large number of colored and white Republicans in the crowd to hear Guthrie. The crowd was large and all who were there paid strict attention to the speaker.

MR. HENRY RESIGNS

Dr. J. B. Alexander Named in His Place for the Senate.

The executive committee of the People's party of Mecklenburg county met in Mr. Henry's office last week. Mr. Henry tendered his resignation of the nomination for the Senate, which nomination was given him by acclamation by the People's party convention at its recent session, and stated to the committee that the State constitution required that he should have been a resident of this senatoaial district for twelve months at the time of election, and since he came here to live in March last, he was ineligible.

Dr. J. B. Alexander was unanimously named by the committee to fill the position left vacant by Mr. Henry's resignation.

Big Check From a Gold Miner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Treasurer St. John, of the Democratic National Committee, to-day announced that he had received a $10,000 contribution from a gold mine owner. He declined to give the contributor's name, but made public his letter, which follows:

"I take great pleasure in inclosing you a New York draft for $10,000 for campaign purposes. This money was taken from mother earth, and not from individuals. I have been represented by the Eastern press as a silver miner. I have not a dollar invested in that class of property. I am a gold miner, and make this contribution, not for the benefit of the silver miner, but for the benefit of the toiling masses and the country at large."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Various Matters on Which the Popular Opinion is Expressed—All Sections Interested.

LIVING ISSUES FORWARD.

Endorsement of The Action of The Convention—Good Feeling Everywhere—People Are Coming to Us—Everybody For Whipping Out Goldbugism.

Encouragement From Georgia.

For The Caucasian.]

LULAVILLE, GA., Sept. 5.—Gentlemen: Please find one dollar ($1.00 for which send me THE CAUCASIAN for one year and oblige. We cannot do without it as it is one of the best educators of the South, and in fact of the Union. It tells us of the glad tidings of our standard bearers, Bryan and Watson, the men who should be our next President and vice-President. Bryan, because he represents "the great laborer," and Watson, because he is the only man of the South that has been called on to serve our people as vice-President since the late war. He is a Southern man, of pure Southern blood, and would represent every CLASS, EVERY SECTION, AND EVERY NATIONALITY, with "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

All our ancestors were strictly Democratic and fought for the cause they believed TO BE RIGHT, and we, too, dread to depart from the old "landmark," but we have worked and shouted for Democrats until we had a majority in both Houses, and they did worse than any Republican administration of our knowledge. So we can say boldly and without fear that we are no longer a Democrat. So we can promise our "Tar Heel" friends that with Guthrie for Governor and the Senate and House of Representatives filled with members of the Peoples Party, that you will have better laws, more schools and less taxes.

The third party is just as necessary as our daily rations. The Lord must have directed Col. L. L. Polk to get up some organization that would spring a new party. He found it and named it the Peoples Party because it is for the people. An education that would carry a man through the world twenty years ago will not do so now, just so with the old parties. Why not change them? we cannot do any worse. We will close by saying hurrah for Bryan, Watson and Guthrie.

H. M. WARREN.

Will Stand by Our Nominees.

For The Caucasian.]

HART'S P. O., N. C., Sept. 10.—Please find enclosed one dollar to renew my subscription. The people in this community will stand by our nominees on National and State ticket. We will support both Populists and Republicans wherever they agree with us in their financial views. I hope you will keep us posted on this subject, and hope every Republican that is nominated for the State Senate and House will give us their views on the finance so we may know what we are voting for.

S. F. LUDWIG.

Endorses The Action of The Peoples Party.

For The Caucasian.]

MOSER, N. C., Sept. 10.—I write to thank you for your "Valedictory to the Democrats" in THE CAUCASIAN of August 27th. I wish it could be read by every Democratic voter in the State. I think it would do them good. Surely if they could only see themselves as others see them they would be willing to show some consistency for once in their lives. I think you ought to reproduce the valedictory, and urge upon Populist the necessity of getting it into the hands of every Democratic voter in the State.

By the way why is it that some Democratic papers did not give an account of the Populist State convention? Was it because there was nothing disgraceful done—nothing that would discredit the party in the eyes of their readers, or were they so stupid to think the people would not find out what was done if it did not appear in their papers. Oh! for some process to knock the blind partizanism from some people and inject a little common sense into their cranium.

I believe with THE CAUCASIAN (and I believe a majority of Populist and thousands of honest Democrats) that the Populist did the right thing at St. Louis by endorsing Mr. Bryan and nominating Tom Watson in place of Mr. Sewall. The nomination of Mr. Sewall on the Chicago platform reminds me of the Irishman and I will wager he was a Democrat too. The moles had invaded his potato patch and were playing havoc with his potatoes, but he watched faithfully for the intruders and finally caught one, and when he caught it he was so mad that he determined to put it to death in the most cruel and unmerciful manner that he could think of, so he buried it alive.

Hurrah for Populism and free silver, but deliver us from goldbug Republicans or vacillating Democrats.

J. M. BRINKLEY.

Clean Out The Goldbugs.

KEHUKEE, N. C., Sept. 11.—The goldbugs are now working for all they are worth to defeat the silver movement. They are like ants or bedbugs when hot water is thrown about them. Their literature is being scattered abroad among us free of cost, telling us the country will be wrecked if Bryan is elected. You see we have found out where the misery lies, by their own flinching, and since we have found it out, by the great aid of your valuable paper, and others of reform, who have for the last several years been laboring to convince the people of the fact that these gold gamblers were the main trouble in our land. W should now come together and clean them out.

THOS. MEADS.

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THREE MONTHS.....35

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The Peoples Party Nominees.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS E. WATSON,
Of Georgia.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor:
W. A. GUTHRIE.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
O. H. DOCKERY.
For Secretary of State:
CYRUS THOMPSON.
For Treasurer:
W. H. WORTH.
For Auditor:
HAL W. AYER.
For Supt. of Public Instruction:
CHAS. H. MEBANE.
For Attorney General:
(To be named by State Committee.)
For Associate Justice of Supreme Court:
WALTER MONTGOMERY.
(One Associate to be named by State Committee.)
For Electors at Large:
Z. T. GARRETT.
(One Elector to be named by State Committee.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—HARRY SKINNER.
3d " —JOHN E. FOWLER.
4th " —W. F. STROWD.
6th " —C. H. MARTIN.
7th " —A. C. SHUFORD.

REGISTRATION.

It was decided that under the new election law the dates of registration are September 26th; October 3d, 10th, 17th, and 31st, and that October 24th is challenge day. On election day no challenging is allowed.

TEN CENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

When hardships face the people, it is necessary for all to take a share in bearing the burdens they impose. We are told that the people want this paper for the campaign, but that they are unable to pay for it. Well, if this be so we will again try to put it within their reach. WE WILL SEND TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN for $1.00.

* * *

We mean what we say—NO MORE, NO LESS. We will not acept a *single* subscription from anybody at this rate. We will not accept a club of less than ten at this rate from any one. DON'T ASK IT. But we will try to do our part toward letting this paper get into the hands of the people till the election, and hence we offer the above rate.

* * *

Now let every body send in a club—Everybody! There will be rich reading during the next few weeks. We will try to keep our readers posted. Let every county chairman—every township chairman lend a hand.

SEND IN YOUR CLUBS AT ONCE!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND CO-OPERATION.

Elsewhere we present a report of the proceedings of the State Executive Committee which met here on the 9th inst.

Let it be understood in the beginning that the only power delegated to the committee by the State convention was to complete the State ticket by making nominations for the offices of Attorney-General, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and one elector-at-large. Any action of the committee which goes beyond this is simply recommendatory, and cannot be regarded as officially binding or committing any one to its support. The committee exercised the right of making a recommendation for the approval or rejection of the people.

* * *

Taking into consideration the State and National platforms, the declaration of the State Silver convention and general sentiment of the People's Party as repeatedly expressed, there is no denying that the action of the committee appears to involve inconsistency. For our present purpose we shall admit that the action is inconsistent. After making this admission it rests with the committee, or some one, to advance a reason or cause strong enough to counterbalance the inconsistency. If this cannot be done then the action of the committee cannot be defended.

* * *

We must not be understood as declaring that the committee has positively done the wrong thing. Until the final result of any action or movement is known no one has a right to charge that the actors or movers are seeking to accomplish anything except that for which they have declared, or that which they are known to desire. But there are in this land, and especially in this State, and more especially in Raleigh, people who grossly and flagrantly disregard what is right in matters of this kind. They make charges which they know are untrue. They have already intimated or charged that the committee was influenced by Hanna money. THEY KNEW THEY LIED WHEN THEY SAID THAT—knew it is as well as they know the sun has ever shone; but they said it because it was their INTENT AND PURPOSE TO LIE ABOUT IT in an attempt to create a prejudice which they knew could never result from telling the truth.

* * *

But under the admission of inconsistency, is there a reason strong enough to counter balance it? When the committee met there were indications favorable to the running of three tickets in the State. Whether the general opinion was well based or not, it was admitted that under such conditions the Democratic party had a "chance" to win. It was stated that if three parties were in the field and three hundred thousand votes should be cast, it would be impossible for a party casting one hundred and one thousand votes to defeat two other parties if these parties should divide the remaining one hundred and ninety-nine thousand votes between them equally. The committee was liberal enough to concede, by supposition, that the Democratic party might cast that one hundred and one thousand votes, and thus win in this State. That possibility made everybody shudder.

* * *

It was known if the Democrats would win, it would rule with an arrogance and brutality that would make life uncomfortable for everybody who had ever dared to show independence enough to oppose it in any way. Witness the oppression and ostracism attempted by them against the people who have refused to bow to their party dictation for the past twenty-five years?

* * *

More than this, they keep a standing promises (in their platform) to enact what, in their opinion, would be a fair election law if they have the "chance." Everybody knows what this means. Local self-government is another matter which the Democrats are anxious to restore to the people in the old style, with some improved variations, if they have a "chance." They are supposed to be also anxious to put the school system back where it was—only more so. Other matters of local import might be touched upon in this connection, but this will suffice. The committee thought that the reforms which a good majority of the people enacted two years ago, were worth preserving, and they knew that their preservation depended on the defeat of the Democrats in the State. They therefore decided to risk the recommendations made in the agreement as published.

* * *

The matter need not be further elaborated as to State affairs. If the committee has made a mistake in supposing that a majority of the people desire to retain their present election law, county government system, school system, six per cent. interest law, encouragement and support of educational institutions, ample and creditable provision for public charitable institutions—if the committee HAS MADE A MISTAKE in supposing the people desire these things, as well as the enactment of further reforms—then let the committee's action be repudiated. If the retention of these measures do not constitute a cause or reason sufficiently strong to counterbalance the inconsistency with which it is charged, then let the action of the committee be condemned by the people. The action is only recommendatory. It cannot be binding. It may be approved or rejected, as the judgment of the people may determine.

* * *

Matters of national import were not overlooked by the committee in its deliberations. In fact they looked thoroughly at the record of the Democrats on the great financial issue. They recalled the great, emphatic promises of 1892; they noted the supreme effort to return Ransom (goldbug) to the Senate in 1894 (and if he had gotten there these same Democrats would be pointing to him to-day as the 'incarnation of pure Democracy). They noted the ardent defence of Cleveland, Carlisle, Hoax Myth, et als., by the Democratic press and Democrats till far into 1896; they noted the "appropriation" of the Populist platform and candidate by the Democrats only a few weeks ago; they remembered that Democrats ignored the proposition of the Populists to co-operate "all down the line" very recently; they recalled the fact that the Democrats were stubbornly adhering to a Vice-Presidential candidate whose chief interest was in the banking system and railroad corporations while their platform declared against banks and for government control of railroads; they noted that ANTI-BANK Democrats elected a national banker as governor of Alabama by the most fraudulent count ever perpetrated; they noted that Democratic national bankers are stumping this State FAVORING a platform which declares against national banks; they noted that Democrats who openly declared in 1892 that they would leave their party if that party failed to make good their promises, were still in the party making the same old speeches; they noted that the same flattering promises that were made by Democrats now were made in 1892, and many other similar things were carefully taken note of.

* * *

Then two item of special interest were noted. The first of these was that the Democrats had persistently refused to DO ANYTHING as an evidence of sincerity. The second was that if the agreement recommended should be approved AT THE PROPER TIME, as many Representatives, who favor silver and who will vote against the gold standard, will go to Congress from this State as could possibly be sent there by Democrats or Democratic aid under the present election law. Being thus convinced that nothing would be lost to the cause advocated by the People's Party and that the State reforms could be preserved at the same time, the committee felt no hesitation in presenting the agreement as it stands for the consideration of the people.

* * *

Let it be well considered—but let it be REMEMBERED ALL THE TIME, that circumstances alter cases. If the agreement, WITH ALL THAT IS NOW EXPECTED TO ACCOMPANY IT, cannot be approved by one of the parties to it, it cannot be approved by the other.

TO THE PATRIOTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In this issue will be found an appeal for funds from the National Executive Committee of the Peoples Party. In order to run an effective campaign it is necessary that the Executive Committee be supplied with money. Urgent request are daily coming in to the committee for literature and speakers to combat and refute the charges of the goldbug parties. The Republican party and the gold standard wing of the Democratic party are kept plentifully supplied with funds by the bankers, corporationists, and monopolists, not only to employ speakers and a lavish distribution of their literature, but also in many places to buy the votes of ignorant and wavering voters and in other ways to practice corruption at the polls. To offset this it is absolutely a necessity that the Peoples Party be supplied with the means to make an effective, instructive campaign from now until the close of the polls, so that when a voter is approached for the purpose of corruption he will be so convinced of the needs of the country that his patriotism will arise above these bribers, spurn their advances and cast his vote for the representative silver candidates of the people—Bryan and Watson.

* * *

The Peoples Party executive committee has no corporations, combines, banks, trusts, syndicates or protected monopolies for it to draw upon; nor would it accept financial aid from them to conduct its campaign. It is a party of the people and looks to the people to rally to its support in this matter. Then what is needed must come from YOU. YOU are interested. YOU must contribute something—even if only a very small amount—CONTRIBUTE, but be as liberal as you can in this matter and give it your immediate attention. There is no time to lose.

* * *

Forward all subscriptions to Hon. M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Indiana, National Treasurer; also at the same time notify Senator Marion Butler, National Chairman Peoples Party Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the central committee has been called at Raleigh on Monday, September 21st, to take into consideration the proposition of the Democratic executive committee to form a co-operative Bryan electoral ticket. It is hoped that such arrangements can be perfected as will effect a genuine and hearty union of the silver forces in the State, and that the full strength of this union can be thrown to the support of the silver cause.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Typographical Journal, the official organ of the printers of the United States, says of Judge Clark's article on telegraph and telephone rates which we reproduce elsewhere in this issue: "We trust that subordinate unions have not overlooked the appeal under the head of "Important Notice," in reference to the government ownership of the telegraph system. Candidates for Congress and for the Senate of the United States should be interviewed on the subject, and pledges obtained for their individual support of the measures now before both houses of Congress. Subordinate unions should appoint committees for this purpose and there should be no lack of activity and energy in urging support of measures looking to government control of this great monopoly."

And we note another interesting little matter. For two years past, from the Democratic standpoint, Butler has been the great boss of the Peoples Party. What Butler said was law to the Populists. If Butler frowned, every Populist dropped his under jaw and slunk off. But—listen now—when Butler makes a proposition to the Democrats to co-operate all down the line, then he is not "Boss." He has no power then! What he says does not go. It does not represent what his party says. These are two Democratic views of Butler. Do you catch on, sonny? The proposition is completely ignored by Democrats who had always claimed that Butler was the entire P. P. See?

All fair minded Democrats are satisfied with the result of the St. Louis Populist convention. All sincere silver men wanted a union of forces. No reasonable man could ask that the Populists should strike their flag and march over to the Democratic party. As a test of this faith the Populists nominated Watson as a candidate for vice-President. This was as little as they conld do without complete surrender. If the Democrats hold the issue of free silver above party they will certainly vote for Bryan and Watson.

When a farmer has toiled like a slave for a year, only to find that his produce will not pay his expense of living, it sooths his feelings and makes him happy and contented to be told he is an anarchist and a lunatic. And he is particularly happy when he reflects that the persons calling him an anarchist are those who profit by the laws that rob him.—Ex.

"Coin" Harvey put a Chicago bank into a predicament the other day by demanding his deposits in gold, knowing it would refuse. The goldbug papers suspecting that Mr. Harvey did it to gain a point for campaign use are now trying to kill its effort in advance by denouncing Harvey as inconsistent in demanding gold and advocating silver. Of course there is no sense in their bluff but they are so destitute of any sensible argument that, like a drowning man, they grasp at a straw. —Farmers Tribune.

On the forth page of this issue will be found a list of campaign documents and literature that can be purchased from the Peoples Party National committee at wholesale prices. In buying from them, you give them the profit, thereby helping to contribute something to the campaign fund, and at the same time securing the best literature. Send all orders to J. A. Edgerton, secretary, Peoples Party National committee, Wormley Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Our esteemed contemporary, the News and Observer, has been printing some rattling good reading matter of late from back issues of THE CAUCASIAN. It is the best matter we have ever seen in that paper. If it had been printing such good mental pabulum as that when it was advocating Hoax Myth for President at a time when HOAX-MYTH was a goldbug, it might not be so difficult now to understand why—but what's the use? Bet it go at that.

The CAUCASIAN takes pleasure to announce to its lady readers that it has completed arrangements with the Demorest Publishing company, of New York, to furnish this paper with illustrations and description of the latest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children. Cut out the coupon printed in our "Pattern Department" enclosing ten cents and mail it to the CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C., and we will mail you any pattern you may select from those that appear in our pattern department.

We again revert to the fact that the gold-standard Democrats, in their Greensboro convention, heartily indorsed the Democratic State ticket. Any inconsistencies here? The gold standard Democrats did not think so. Any old line Democracy will do for them. They know what they are doing. But these gold standard Democrats are against Bryan. Populists are for Bryan. Just put all these facts together and see what you make out of them.

Last week there were three failures of national banks in the city of New Orleans. Depositors will soon learn that the pretended safety of national banks is a myth. They are as unreliable and unsafe as any other private institution, for the name national merely signifies that the government gives them more privileges to rob the people but does not stand good for their debts.

If the remonetization of silver will reduce the purchasing power of gold, as the goldites declare, then the demonetization of silver increased the purchasing power of gold; and it naturally follows that the restoration of silver to free coinage will only restore the former relation of the two metals.

The question to be solved at the polls this fall is not what kind of dollars we shall have but whether or not we shall have any dollars at all—whether we shall pay off national and private debts in coin or continue the present ruinous system of borrowing gold and finally allow England to foreclose and take the whole property.

Get up a club of ten among your silver Democrat and Republican neighbors. Populist principles can be engrafted in every locality, at this time, if the hustlers will act promptly. The CAUCASIAN will be sent every week until second number after election, in clubs of ten, for 10 cents each.

Mr. Chas. Broadway Rouss, the multi-millionaire prefers Palmer to Bryan and will vote the Indianapolis ticket. He is the gentleman who sometime ago offered $1,000,000 to an oculist who would restore his sight. Mr. Rouss is blind in more ways than one.

What a blessed thing for the people of North Carolina had the Democrats enacted some of the laws they now advocate. Will some of their leaders please explain why they failed to do so? You promised it before, and you had the power, but you didn't do it.

We do not care to assert that the defeat of the Democratic party is a special object of the people, but it begins to look as though they are pretty thoroughly bent on retiring to private life some individuals who call themselves Democrats.

Several communications and reports of conventions were unavoidably crowded out of this issue. We wish to again remind correspondents to please be *brief*, otherwise we cannot publish their communications.

Say, you fellow, that is talking about a dollar that is good in "Yurrop," wake up! What you want is a dollar that is good at the corner grocery, and with the tax collector. Never you mind about it being good in Europe.

That was a clincher which Li Hung Chang whispered into the ear of Hanna: "If the free coinage of silver would, as you say, tend to reduce the wages of workingmen, why are YOU opposed to it?"

Mr. Sewall need not worry about a long letter of acceptance. His managers would prefer that he give more volubility to his contributions.—Washington Post.

Organize a Peoples Party club at your school house or voting precinct if you have no other organization. Do this at once.

In Oregon the Populists get two electors and the Democrats and Silverites one each.

Democratic Doctrine.

Here is an old plank from the Democratic platform of 1856, which is right in line with the Chicago declaration and even more radical:

"That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interest of this country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and will of the people."

That declaration applies with almost equal force against the present national banking system, which, through close association of the banks and co-operation in their actions, is creating a concentrated money power which undertakes to order that legislation shall be as it desires, or will precipitate panics at will and ruin thousands of our business men.—Brockton (Mass.) Diamond.

Joseph J. Penny For The Legislature.

The many friends of Joseph J. Penny, of Barton Creek, will be glad to learn that his name is very prominently mentioned as a Populist candidate from Wake county for a seat in the lower House of the next Legislature of North Carolina. Mr. Penny is widely known as a firm Allianceman and his ability and sterling integrity recommends him to the most favorable consideration of the Populists of Wake county. No better man can be found. TRUE POPULIST.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

From the National Committee of the Peoples Party—Let Every Patriot Respond Promptly.

TO THE CALL FOR HELP.

The Peoples Party Proceeds From the People—Must Receive Its Support From the People—Financial Aid Necessary to Compete Successfully With the Corruption Fund of the Goldbugs—Act at Once.

TO EVERY AMERICAN PATRIOT:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1896.—The Peoples Party, as its name implies, is the champion of the masses who labor and produce wealth. It was summoned into existence by an industrial conference that represented the producers of the nation. When it sprang into the political arena it was the only party demanding the enactment of laws for the suppression of monopolies and for the equal protection of all citizens against the encroachments of corporate power. It is now the only party in existence which with individual membership is demanding equal rights of all and special privileges to none. To the efforts of this party is due the revolt of the masses of the Democratic party which resulted in turning down the Cleveland administration and its British financial party, and the nomination of William J. Bryan on a platform demanding financial independence for the United States. The plutocratic elements that heretofore dominated Democratic conventions and dictated nominations are now vigorously resenting the action of the Chicago convention, which they consider unwarranted interference on the part of the voters. They have organized, and are now the open and aggresive allies of the gold Republicans, and with their money and votes will do everything in their power to defeat the will of the people by the election of McKinley, the Republican candidate, whose nomination was dictated by, and whose administration is mortgaged to a combination of American and English monopolists and plutocrats.

The mission of the Peoples Party is to restore the government to the people. To this end it has nominated Mr. Bryan for President and Mr. Watson for Vice President, which is not only the true co-operative ticket for the silver voters of all parties to unite upon, but which is also the best silver ticket in the field. Our friends must not abate one jot of title of their interest and efforts to advance the principles of the Peoples Party simply because another party has been forced to adopt nearly all of our principles. It must be remembered that the control of the National Democratic convention was obtained by the silver men of that party only through a bitter contest in each State—a contest, however, which was forced upon the party and its leaders by the existence and rapid growth of the Peoples Party. Had it not been for the Peoples Party each one of the old parties would this year have been running a gold-bug for President, as they have in each campaign for the last twenty years. The Peoples Party has made this political revolution possible, and its continued existence and growth is necessary to secure the reforms for which the Populists and silver Democrats are alike contending in this campaign.

It must also be remembered that there is now a considerable minority in the Democratic party, who, though supporting the action of the Chicago convention, do so from policy, and behind their present position is lurking many a doubt and mental reservation. That these doubts and mental reservations may yet re-enforce the bolting plutocrats of the Indianapolis convention and render the action of the Democratic party uncertain in the future are possibilities to be discounted, and the Peoples Party is the only agency through which the people can do this. Therefore, it is the interest and duty of every good citizen who believes in a government as understood and administered by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln to uphold and strengthen this new organization which has made reform and relief possible during this campaign.

To have a government of the people, the people must have a party that is true to them through which to govern. This they cannot have if the National committee of such party draws its campaign funds from bankers and corporationists. The National committee of a party exercises great influence in the selection of National officers, from President of the United States down to the village postmaster. A political party cannot in the nature of things remain true to any other source than that from which it receives its support. Whenever a national committee, through some secret and unseen agency, collects large sums of campaign funds, then it is sure that that party is mortgaged to those who contribute such funds. In fact, such a party is sure to pass laws giving to the monopolists and trusts who furnish these campaign funds such special privileges as will enable them to levy tribute upon the people. When contributions to campaign funds come from such sources they do not come as a gift but as an investment upon which they expect a return an hundred fold. If this were not so, the trusts and monopolists would not throw away their money in campaigns.

Therefore, the people must contribute the necessary funds for some political party during the campaign in order to have that party to guard their interests after election. If the Peoples Party is placed in power, it will serve the people; and to be left free to do this your National committee cannot and will not accept contributions from the monopolists who seek special laws to enable them to prey upon the people.

The Peoples Party proceeds from the people, and is of the people, and must receive its support from the people direct in the form of small contributions from the individual voter. Such small contributions from the individual voters of any political party would furnish an abundant campaign fund for all legitimate purposes, and enable the party receiving it to successfully compete with any corrupt organization of bankers, corporationists and venal politicians.

Therefore, in behalf of the people of the United States, who produce wealth and pay taxes, the Peoples Party National committee appeals to all who are able and willing to do so to contribute the sum of one dollar to our National campaign fund. A prompt response is urgently requested to enable us to prosecute a vigorous campaign in defense of our homes and liberties that are menanced by a combined plutocracy—the Rothschild-Morgan-Cleveland-Palmer combination fighting us in the rear. Four years more of gold standard and monopoly rule, with falling prices and shrinking values, and thousands of mortgaged homes will be lost, and thousands more of laborers will be without employment. Plutocracy is desperate, and is determined to have a President and Congress of its own that will increase and use the army to suppress bread riots while gold grows dear, and human life grows cheap.

Your National committee is doing the best it can against rich and powerful combinations. For us to stand any hope of winning you must uphold us. If we can have but one cent for every ten dollars used by the enemy we could carry on a vigorous campaign that would mean their defeat.

This is your fight. Hold up our hands and we will do our duty in the terrible struggle. Don't wait for somebody else to move. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. Make this your business. At once see several of your neighbors; try to get each one to contribute at least one dollar. If some cannot do this, get each one to give as much as he can. In short, take up a subscription in your community at once and forward the amount with the names of the contributors to Hon. M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Indiana, our National Treasurer. Also at the same time notify your National chairman at Washington, D. C., of the amount thus forwarded.

There is no time to lose. It is now only eight weeks until the battle will be won or lost. Be the first in your community to forward a subscription. We must win the fight. Let each do his duty, and victory awaits us.

MARION BUTLER,
Chm'n National Peoples Party Com.
J. A. EDGERTON, Secretary.

MAINE ELECTIONS.

Incomplete Returns Indicate a Large Republican Gain—In Sewall's District the Democrats Lose Heavily.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Figures from the first district for Congressman are not yet complete, but so far as received indicate that Thos. B. Reed has 11,000 plurality or more over Staples, Democrat. This is a gain of over 3,000 and the gain will grow larger as the figures come in. It still looks like 45,000 plurality for the Republican State ticket.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 14.—Congressman Dingley estimates his majority above 10,000.

BATH, Sept. 14.—The vote of Bath for Governor gives Powers, (Rep.) plurality of 782. This is a gain of 660 over the last State election. In ward 7, Arthur Sewall's ward, the Democratic loss was heavy.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS.

Eight of Them Before The Voters of The United States.

The American voters has a large and varied assortment of Presidential tickets from which to select his choice this fall. There are eight of them, and they are made up as follows:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.
Nominated at Indianapolis Sept. 3.
For President—John McAuley Palmer of Illinois.
For Vice-President—Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky.

FREE SILVER DEMOCRATIC.
Nominated at Chicago July 10 and 11.
For President—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—Arthur Sewall of Maine.

REPUBLICAN.
Nominated at St. Louis June 18.
For President—William McKinley of Ohio.
For Vice-President—Garrett Augustus Hobart of New Jersey.

PEOPLES PARTY.
Nominated at St. Louis July 25 and 27.
For President—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—Thos. E. Watson of Georgia.

PROHIBITIONIST.
Nominated at Pittsburg May 27.
For President—Joshua Levering of Maryland.
For Vice-President—Hale Johnson of Illinois.

NATIONAL PARTY (OFFSHOOT FROM PROHIBITIONISTS.)
Nominated at Pittsburg May 28.
For President—Charles E. Bentley of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—James Haywood Southgate of North Carolina.

SOCIALIST-LABOR.
Nominated at New York July 4.
For President—Charles H. Matchett of New York.
For Vice-President—Matthew Maguire of New Jersey.

NEW BUILDING COMPLETE!

An Ornament to the City--Largest Plate Glass Front--Best Lighted Store Rooms--Most Eligible Location--Most Convenient Arrangement--Deservedly Popular Salespeople.

New Stock! New Store! New Methods!

EVERYTHING NEW, BRIGHT, FRESH AND SPRIGHTLY.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PURCHASING PLACE.

Made so by cordial treatment, bountiful stock, wide range for selection and close prices. The WORD HAS GONE FORTH that Sherwood's is the cheapest place and hundreds flock to the store, gratified with their purchases. The WORD SPREADS, and the whole country enthusiastic, resistlessly crowding every apartment. Prices is doing its work.

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Great stock KERSEYS, JEANS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETING, TWILLS, PLAIDS and DOMESTIC COTTONS.

Shoe Department

Complete Shoe Store, fully equipped. "Up-to-date," evincing enterprise and thrift, all sorts, all sizes, all kinds. SHERWOOD'S SOLID SERVICE SHOES, Faultless, perfect fitting at peerless prices. If you want it, we have it in our SHOE STORE. Mr. C. Hutchins will find it.

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Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & Co.

60 Per Cent Reduction
—ON—
THE Electropoise TRADE MARK

Hard Times have struck everybody, and business is dull, so we have reduced the price of the Pocket Electropoise **60 per cent.** for the next few weeks. Call or write at once and take advantage of it.

GRAHAM & DuBOIS, Electric Bldg, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.,

123 and 125 Fayetteville Street,
124 and 126 S. Wilmington Street.

WILL SELL GOODS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

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Chas. J. Parker,
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Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

57 acres of improved land with good residence, outhouses, grist and flouring mills, cotton gin and press, saw mill with all machinery and fixtures necessary for the operation of the same, located on this land which is situated in Panther Branch township, Wake county, N. C., about 12 miles southeast of Raleigh, and is better known as "Gulley's Mills." This property can be bought cheap and on easy terms. Apply to
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Female Institute,
Tarboro, N. C.

Will open its 9th year Sept. 1, '96, better equipped in all its departments than heretofore.

Course of studies similar to those of the best schools for boys except in Music, Art, Physical Culture, and Elocution, each of which will be taught by specialists. Young ladies prepared for Vassar, or any of the best female colleges North or South.

Tuitional charges moderate. Board from $7 to $10 per month. Send for catalogue.

F. S. WILKINSON, Director.

THE **UNIVERSITY.**

Thirty-six Teachers. 534 Students. Tuition $60 a year. Board $8.00 a month. Three full Colleges Courses, three Brief Courses, Law School, Medical School, Summer School for Teachers, Scholarships and Loans for the needy.

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CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

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MORSON AND DENSON, PRINCIPALS.

NINETEENTH YEAR begins Monday, Aug. 31st. The course, well known for its success in preparation for college or business, is adapted to the needs of each pupil. Board low. Addaess Principals for Catalogue. [aug13tm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

Schedule Effective April 19, 1896.

This condensed schedule is published as information only and is subject to change without notice to the public.

RICHMOND AND CHARLOTTE.

No. 11, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 37, Daily.		No. 12, Daily.	No. 36, Daily.	No. 38, Daily.
2 00 a m	12 55 p m	.....	Lv Richmond ..... Ar	6 00 a m	6 40 p m	.....
.....	2 14 p m	.....	Amelia Court House..	4 36 a m	5 21 p m	.....
3 26 a m	2 50 p m	.....	Burkeville	3 52 a m	4 44 p m	.....
3 59 a m	3 29 p m	.....	Keysville	3 05 a m	4 03 p m	.....
4 53 a m	4 42 p m	.....	South Boston	1 43 a m	2 53 p m	.....
6 40 a m	6 05 p m	5 50 a m	Danville	12 30 a m	1 50 p m	12 00 nt
7 27 a m	6 50 p m	6 25 a m	Reidsville	10 39 p m	12 48 p m	.....
8 35 a m	7 40 p m	7 05 a m	Greensboro	9 52 p m	12 05 a m	10 50 p m
9 06 a m	8 05 p m	7 27 a m	High Point	9 15 p m	11 30 a m	.....
10 30 a m	9 12 p m	8 17 a m	Salisbury	8 10 p m	10 20 a m	.....
11 17 a m	10 00 p m	8 48 a m	Concord	7 22 p m	9 35 a m	9 00 p m
12 00 N'n	10 40 p m	9 25 a m	Ar Charlotte Lv	6 40 p m	8 50 a m	8 39 p m
3 05 p m	1 00 a m	11 37 a m	Ar Spartanburg Lv	3 22 p m	6 18 a m	6 18 p m
4 40 p m	1 50 a m	12 28 p m	Greenville	2 16 p m	5 25 a m	5 30 p m
9 30 p m	5 20 a m	3 55 p m	Ar Atlanta (central time) L	7 50 p m	11 15 a m	12 00 N'n

GREENSBORO, RALEIGH AND GOLDSBORO

No. 14, Daily.	No. 12, mixed Daily.	No. 36, Daily.		No. 35, Daily.	No. 11 mixed Daily.	No. 13. Daily.
8 20 a m	1 30 a m	12 05 p m	Lv Greensboro ..... Ar	7 25 p m	7 35 a m	11 55 a m
8 55 a m	2 35 a m	12 43 p m	Elon College	6 48 p m	6 25 a m	11 18 a m
9 07 a m	3 10 a m	12 53 p m	Burlington	6 38 p m	6 05 a m	11 08 a m
9 11 a m	3 18 a m	12 57 p m	Graham	6 15 p m	5 50 a m	11 01 a m
9 57 a m	4 30 a m	1 34 p m	Hillsboro	5 36 p m	4 30 a m	10 22 a m
10 10 a m	4 51 a m	1 46 p m	University	5 19 p m	4 00 a m	10 10 a m
10 29 a m	5 45 a m	2 05 p m	Durham	5 05 p m	3 35 a m	9 50 a m
11 29 a m	7 05 a m	3 12 p m	Ar Raleigh Lv	4 03 p m	2 00 a m	8 47 a m
.....	Mixed				Mixed	
.....	Ex. Sun.				Ex. Sun.	
11 29 a m	9 00 a m	3 12 p m	Lv Raleigh ..... Ar	4 03 p m	9 00 p m	8 47 a m
12 05 p m	10 30 a m	3 46 p m	Clayton	3 21 p m	7 50 p m	8 15 a m
12 35 p m	11 50 a m	4 15 p m	Selma	2 54 p m	6 45 p m	7 49 a m
1 20 p m	1 00 p m	4 53 p m	Ar Goldsboro Lv	2 00 p m	5 00 p m	7 10 a m

UNIVERSITY AND CHAPEL HILL.

Ex. Sun.	Mixed. Ex. Sun.	Mixed Ex. Sun.		Mixed Ex. Sun.	Mixed Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun
5 30 p m	1 50 p m	10 25 a m	Lv University ..... Ar	9 30 a m	1 35 p m	5 15 p m
6 20 p m	2 40 p m	11 10 a m	Ar Chapel Hill Lv	8 45 a m	12 50 p m	4 25 p m

RALEIGH, GREENSBORO, SALISBURY, ASHEVILLE AND HOT SPRINGS.

Leave Raleigh at 2 00 a m, arriving at Greensboro at 8 35 a m, Salisbury at 9 25, Asheville at 2 15 p m and Hot Springs at 4 13 p m.

Leave Hot Springs at 11 40 a m (central time), Asheville 1 50 p m, arriving at Salisbury at 6 45 p m, Greensboro at 9 52, Raleigh at 7 05 a m.

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No. 37 and 38, "Washington and Southwestern Limited," solid vestibuled train between New York and Atlanta. Composed of Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Washington and Atlanta. Through sleeping cars between New York and Memphis, New York, Asheville and Hot Springs, New York and Tampa, Montgomery and Augusta. Southern Railway Dining cars between Greensboro and

No. 35 and 36, "United States Fast Mail," Pullman Sleeping cars between New York, Atlanta, Montgomery and New Orleans, New York and Jacksonville, and Charlotte and Augusta

No. 11 and 12, Sleeping car between Greensboro and Raleigh, and between Greensboro and Richmond.

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J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Passenger Agent.
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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., September 17, 1896.

"Your Subscription Has Expired."

This will be stamped upon your paper when your time is out. When you see this on your paper it is an invitation to renew. You can't afford to miss THE CAUCASIAN during the campaign. It will be the leader in the fight and you can't keep posted without it. Renew and get all your neighbors to subscribe.

RALEIGH ITEMS.

President Meserve, of Shaw University, at Raleigh, N. C., is notified that a son of King Kama, of South Africa, will be sent there for special instruction.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.

The Institution for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind, in this city, opened last week, with prospects for the most successful year in its history. Mr. W. J. Young, assistant superintendent, is in charge.

The colored Institution also opened last week, with a fine attendance.

Mr. John E. Ray, the new principal of the D., D. and B. Institution, has signified his formal acceptance of the position and will be here October 1st to take charge. He will move his family to Raleigh some time this month.

The North Carolina Crops.

The North Carolina crop report for September, issued last week based on returns from a thousand correspondents, says that the percentage of the condition of cotton is 63, as against the government estimate of 70. The falling off, as compared with August, is 18 points, and as compared with last September 15 points. The percentage of the condition of corn is 79, against 80 in August and 95 last September; tobacco, 76, against 90 last September; rice, 75; peanuts, 78; sorghum, 85; sweet potatoes, 82; hay, 74c. The apple crop is a failure, being only 34. The Commissioner of Agriculture says he feels sure this report is more accurate than that of the government. It is a week later than the latter.

Killed Near Garner.

Early Tuesday morning a colored man, supposedly deaf and dumb was knocked off the Southern Railway track between Garner and Auburn by the fast freight from Norfolk and instantly killed.

The body is that of a young man supposed to have been Thomas Godwin, who ran away from the colored institution for the deaf and dumb Sunday night. Godwin is from Cumberland county and he is supposed to have been making his way home.

Candidate Bryan at Raleigh.

The arrangements for the reception of Mr. Bryan are perfected. All day carpenters and electricians have been busy at Nash Square getting the speaker's stand and the electric display in readiness. A large crowd is anticipated and all the committees are doing all in their power to make the event one of pleasure and profit to all who may come. The Bryan special will arrive here at 7 o'clock p. m. and shortly after the next President of the United States will speak.

Col. Julian S. Carr will have charge of the special train, and as chairman of the general committee on arrangements, have supervision over the tour through the State.

A Popular Store.

The elegant new establishment of Messrs. Sherwood Higgs & Co., is being put in readiness for a grand opening. A survey of the place shows that it will be decidedly an attractive store. The interior is large, well lighted and commodious. The handsome, large plate glass front cannot fail to impress the passer by. Read their announcement in this issue and watch that space each week and our readers will learn of what bargains can be had at this popular place.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Second Senatorial District.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., Sept. 9, '96.—The Populist Senatorial convention of the second district met here to-day. J. M. Bateman was elected permanent chairman. T. E. McCaskey was nominated for one of the Senators, and the executive committee was authorized to name the other one. C. C. Fagan was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Senatorial district for the next two years. Hon. Harry Skinner was present and made a speech which created great enthusiasm, as Col. Skinner's speeches always do. There seems to be no doubt whatever that Skinner and McCaskey will both be elected.

C. C. FAGAN,
Secretary of the Convention.

Personal.

FREE—64 page medical reference book to any person afflicted with special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex: Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Congressman Martin's Appointments.

Hon. Charles H. Martin, nominee for Congress of the Peoples Party of the Sixth District will address the people at the following times and places on this subject: "The Financial System of the United States, the great goldbug robber that has robbed the people of over FIVE HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS and is still ROBBING WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, or, Hard Times, their True Cause and True Remedy."

Whites Store, September	18th.
Marshville, September	19th.
Monroe, September	21st.
Warsaw, September	22nd.
Benton's X Roads, September	23rd.
Matthews, September	24th.
Charlotte, September	25th.
Huntersville, September	26th.

The Sultan Will Have to Go.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Press Association announces that a private dispatch from Constantinople, received this morning, confirms the rumor that the deposition of the Sultan is being seriously debated by the powers and important developments are expected with the action of the Sheik-Ul-Islam, Mehmed Djemal Eddin Effendi, if it is necessary for the deposition.

THOS. E. WATSON NOTIFIED.

By Chairman Butler That He is The Peoples Party Candidate For Vice-President.

THE LETTER GIVEN IN FULL

It Gives a Brief Resume of The Origin and Growth of The Party—The First Organization to Demand Honest Financial Legislation—It Has Forced The Issue to The Front—Why The Peoples Party Must Preserve its Autonomy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1896.

Hon. Thos. E. Watson Thomson, Ga.:

Dear Sir: Such is our form of government that the citizens of the United States must shape its course for good or evil through the agency of political parties. When there is no political party that represents the principles of good government, no party that stands for right and the interest of the laborer, wealth producer, and all who strive to make an honest living by fair and legitimate means, then is it impossible for the majority of the voters to express their will at the ballot box.

When all the political parties stand for the selfish interest and personal greed of money changers, corporations, trusts, and monopolies, as does the Republican party under the leadership of John Sherman, and the Democratic party under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, then the producing masses are victims without an alternative. To withhold their votes will furnish them no relief, while to cast their votes for either party is to sanction their own spoilation and to strengthen the power that oppresses them.

This was the political situation in 1892 when stern necessity forced organized labor, the organized wealth producers, and others who believe in good government and were engaged in legitimate business interests, to meet and form a new political organization known as the Peoples Party. This new political party, representing the true Republicanism as taught by Abraham Lincoln, and of true Democracy as taught by Jefferson and Jackson, as if springing full grown from the loins of the people, cast over one million votes, winning in five States within four months from the date of its birth.

The Democratic and Republican parties no longer represented the principles upon which they were founded. They had long since deserted the principles for which our ancestors left the old world, and which were made our inheritance through the blood and sacrifice of our fathers in the Revolutionary war, and had embraced the odious and oppressive methods so long practiced under the monarchies and despotisms of the old world. The enemies of good government, the enemies of the people's prosperity, and the enimies of struggling humanity had dominated and controlled both of these parties for twenty years. Both of these parties had long since ceased to regard the interest of the masses, and became the agents through which corporations and trusts exploit the people: both of these parties have betrayed the people and have legislated in the interest of bankers, speculators, bondholders and monopolists, thus enabling the favored few to absorb the millions of property earned and created by the toiling masses. They have been the agencies for robbing the millions to make the few millionaires, and worse than this, they have placed the welfare and happiness of the whole nation in the hands of, and subject to the confederated money power of the world. The candidates of both of these parties for the past twenty years have been pledged to the gold standard, and have used the power of the government on the side of gold. No matter which party the people voted for, their votes were cast for their enemies and to enslave themselves. No matter which party went into power, times grew harder and the wealth of the many concentrated into the hands of the few.

Another party, an American party, was wanted. There was need for such a party to keep alive the American spirit of 1776, to advocate and enforce the principles of the Declaration of Independence, to advocate the rights of American labor and American manhood, to restore prosperity to a suffering people, and to rescue a great and rich nation from the quicksands of bankruptcy and ruin. Thus the People's party stands for the great principles of a republican form of government as represented by the forefathers, and came into existence to restore the government to the people.

The People's party was the first political organization in twenty-three years that made an honest demand for the free and unrestricted coinage of silver. Until the present year both old parties put into their platforms a demand for the restoration of silver, but coupled with it qualifying and ambiguous phrases that negatived the demand, and then rallied the voters of the West and South for silver, and the Northeast for the gold standard, on the same platform. The People's party was the first political organization that declared against the surrender of the governmental functions of issuing paper money to National, State, or private banks. The People's party was the first political organization to make definite and specific what is meant by opposition to monopolies instead of indulging in glittering generalities. The People's party was the first political party to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President that were not goldbugs and did not receive goldbug support. It is the only party now in existence which, with an undivided membership and a solid front, is demanding legislation for the suppression of monopolies and for the equal protection of all citizens against the encroachment of individual and corporate power. So successfully has it exposed the shortcomings of the two old parties, so vigorously arraigned them for the betrayal of the people, so vigorously has it taught the principles of true democracy and true republicanism, that one of these old parties has been forced to retrace its erring steps and cast off, for the time being at least, its base and treacherous leaders.

It was the People's party that brought the all-important and overshadowing question of financial reform to the front. It was the People's party that made it impossible for the old parties to longer keep in the background the real national issues while they fought sham battles over the tariff and other minor local issues. The People's party is the real force, the mainspring behind this great political revolution. It is the indomitable force that has driven the Democratic party to make its patriotic declaration in the Chicago platform, and is now the constant and strengthening force that holds them up to that declaration. If this patriotic and elevating influence as an organized force was removed, then inevitably the evil and blightening influences that have corrupted the Democratic party in the past would creep into its councils and control it again. Besides, there is a considerable minority of the Democratic party who for policy are in a manner supporting the action of the Chicago convention, yet who are radically opposed to Mr. Bryan and the principles which he represents. These are the natural allies of the bolting plutocrats of the Inianapolis convention, and will spare no efforts to defeat the reforms which every principle of good government demands.

Thus the Democratic party so long debauched and now divided—a party beset from without and from within by the gold monopoly Democrats, who are plotting to again control it—cannot be relied upon to carry out these reforms of the Peoples Party, and restore prosperity to the American people. Therefore, there was never greater need for the continued existence and vigorous growth of our party than now. Without it the Democratic party, if in power, could not redeem its pledges. Without it the next national convention of the Democratic party would repudiate the platform it has so recently adopted at Chicago, and Mr. Bryan would stand no more chance of becoming its nominee than would Thomas Jefferson if he were again on earth.

In 1892 the Democratic politicians denounced the principles of the Peoples party. In 1896 these same men were forced to purge themselves of their modern false doctrines and return to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. That party in its national convention nominated for the Presidency William J. Bryan, a man who was ready to renounce the false gods of a corrupted Democracy as Henry M. Teller had renounced the false gods of a corrupted Republicanism. The Peoples Party in its second national convention, held a few weeks later, put country above party and rose to a higher plane of patriotism than has ever been shown by any other party—it recognized in this young patriot of the West a man who stands in the broadest and truest sense for American institutions and American principles—a man as worthy and as true as any one within our ranks, and besides, one who had already several millions of votes pledged to his support, and who, we could be sure of electing in the present contest. Thus was presented to us an opportunity to elect this year a man who would be the first friend of the people in the White House in twenty years, such a man as the Peoples Party had scarcely hoped to elect before 1900. If the Democratic party had been true to the people and its own platform in its selection of a candidate for Vice-President we would not now have the honor of addressing you, one of the worthiest and most beloved sons of the People's party, in this official capacity, for in that event the People's party would have nominated the whole Democratic ticket by even a larger majority than it nominated Mr. Bryan. But such was not the case. It seems that the party was not able at one effort to purge itself of its modern heresies, cast off its plutocratic leaders, and at the same time it nominated Mr. Bryan, give him a running mate who had earned in the arena of action, contending against the foes of the republic, the affection, confidence and trust of the masses of our people as had Mr. Bryan himself. Had it nominated a man for the Vice-presidency who was known to all America as a chieftain and a leader in defence of the toilers and producers of the land—one who by the use of voice, pen, and means, had endeared himself to the American people—one with a past not obscured in a silence suggestive of either ignorance or indifference to the struggle of the people with the money power, the occasion of this communication to your worthy self would not have occurred. The People's party, true to its principles and true to its teachings, nominated for the high office of Vice-President a man worthy to have headed the ticket, a man who represents what Mr. Bryan represents, and, therefore, presents to the people to-day in the persons of Bryan and Watson the best silver ticket in the field—a ticket more representative of American interests than any other, a ticket that stands for just the opposite to that for which the Republican ticket stands.

If the people win this fight for financial reform it must be accomplished by the co-operation of the silver forces of all political parties. To secure such co-operation of the different parties it is necessary to have a co-operative ticket. Therefore, Bryan and Watson is not only the best silver ticket, but it is also the true co-operative ticket.

We have the honor, representing the second National Convention of the People's party, to formally notify you of your nomination for Vice-President of the United States, and hope you will accept the high trust and carry our banner of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" to victory against the combined minions of special privileges, aggregated capital, and organized greed.

I have the honor to be,
Yours most respectfully,
MARION BUTLER,
Chm'n ex-officio for Notification Com.

A letter has also been sent by Senator Allen, chairman of the notification committee, to Mr. Bryan, informing him that he is the choice of the People's Party as its nominee for President. The letter will be published in full in our next issue.

POWER OF GOLD.

McKinley in '92 and McKinley in '96—Bryan's Arguments Used by McKinley Against Cleveland Four Years Ago.

Mr. McKinley in a speech made by him in the Presidential campaign of 1892, before the Ohio Republican league, speaking of Mr. Cleveland said:

"During all his years at the head of the government, he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great products, *discrediting silver and enhancing gold.*"

"He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, *make money scarce and therefore dear.*"

"*He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else, making money the master and everything else its servant.* He was not thinking of the 'poor' then. He had left 'their side.' He was not standing forth in 'their defense.' Cheap coats, cheap labor and *dear money.* He the sponsor and promoter of these, professing to stand guard over the poor and lowly! *Was there ever more glaring inconsistency or reckless assumption?* He believes that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged and that a shrinkage in value of everything but money is a national benefaction."

Thus spoke Mr. McKinley in the fall of 1892, regarding Mr. Cleveland, whom the Republicans now delight to honor. In his letter of acceptance Mr. McKinley says, near the beginning and under the subject "No benefit to Labor," as follows:

Referring to silver—

"It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory nor make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would not add to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation."

Every one knows the assertion of the illustrious gentleman to be false. Out of his own mouth do we convict him. If McKinley was correct in 1892 he is wrong now.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MRS. MATTHEW S. QUAY.

Wife of the Great Republican Leader Adds Her Testimony to that of Thousands of Others for Paine's Celery Compound.

Among the testimonials received this year by the proprietors of that greatest of all remedies, Paine's celery compound, are found many, as usual, from families of national reputation.

One of these is the following sincere statement that bears the signature of Agnes B. Quay, the wife of the Hon. Matthew S. Quay, United States Senator, whom Pennsylvania, so urgently named for the Presidency at St. Louis:

"WASHINGTON, May 15, 1896.
MESS. WELLS & RICHARDSON,
Burlington, Vt.

DEAR SIRS:—My daughter and I have been using your Paine's celery compound this spring with most beneficial results.

"Those in an over fatigued condition will find it a gentle stimulant, and an excellent tonic, and I add my testimony to others without reluctance."

The relative merits and efficiency of Paine's celery compound in making people well is clearly shown in the character of the people who today rely on it to cure insomnia, nervous debility, persistent headaches and a rundown condition.

It is the power of rapid repair of the tissues that makes Paine's celery compound the great saver of life that it is. It brings just the needed nutriment to the distracted nerve tissues all over the body and increases the volume of healthy blood so that a breaking down of some vital part is averted. While taking Paine's celery compound there is a general building up of the deep-lying tissues all over the body, and a throwing off of unsound elements that clog and interfere with its healthy activity.

The story of the discovery and unparalleled success of Paine's celery compound is the story of a high purpose, steadfastly followed; the reward for the life-long study of the nervous system in health and disease. Prof. Edward E. Phelps' discovery in the laboratory of the Dartmouth Medical School, proved a monumental work in the art of dealing successfully with many diseases that were up to that time held to be obstinate of cure. To-day rheumatism and neuralgia, heart palpitation and nervous dyspepsia are taken in hand by Paine's celery compound with the absolute assurance of freeing the system of them entirely.

In this greatest of all remedies there is hope for every person distressed by symptoms of dyspepsia, impure blood, failing vigor or low nervous condition.

AGREEMENT FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

State Committees of the Peoples Party and Republican Party Make Recommendations.

TO PRESERVE THE REFORMS

Instituted By The Legislature of 1895—To Prevent Democratic Debauchery of The People's Rights—And To Further The Work of Reform Already Begun For The State—The Objects Set Forth, and The Plan Suggested For Accomplishing Them.

The State Executive Committee of the Peoples Party met in Raleigh on Wednesday, September 9th. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering certain matters which were referred to it by the State convention, among these matters being the completion of the State ticket.

The offices for which the convention made no nominations were Attorney-General, one Elector-at-Large and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and the completion of the ticket by nominating candidates for these offices was the chief business of the committee.

There were present the following: Hal Ayer, chairman; W. C. Wilcox, A. S. Peace, J. T. Westmoreland, J. A. Sims, W. O. Stratford, W. K. Pigford, J. A. Edmond, J. M. Cutchin, J. B. Lloyd, James Amos, A. D. K. Wallace, L. C. Caldwell, proxy for J. H. Sherrell; S. Otho Wilson. Others who were present, not being members of the committee, were Z. T. Garrett, nominee for Elector-at-Large; J. E. Fowler, nominee for Congress from the Third district; C. H. Martin, nominee for Congress from the Sixth district; Senator Marion Butler, Chairman National Executive Committee.

The Republican State Executive Committee had assembled in Raleigh on the 8th and while the members of the Peoples Party committee were arriving, a notification was received from the Republican State committee stating that it was in session and had appointed a special committee of conference for the purpose of conferring with a like committee from the Populist State committee. The latter committee not having formally met, the request could not be officially complied with, but a provisional committee of three was appointed consisting of Chairman Ayer, Z. T. Garrett and J. A. Sims. They met the Republican committee of conference composed of Chairman A. E. Holton, R. O. Patterson, Marshall Mott, and A. R. Middleton at the Park Hotel. This conference was informal.

At 5 p. m. on the 9th the Populist State committee met at State Headquarters. The provisional committee of conference was made the official conference committee. Mr. Sims, of this committee, left on a late train for home, and Mr. L. C. Caldwell was appointed to act in his stead.

After a session lasting till after midnight and continued till 3 p. m. on the next day, the following agreement was reached and it was decided to reccommend it to the favorable consideration of the members of each party.

AGREEMENT.

"The Peoples Party State Executive Committee and the Republican State Executive Committee, in behalf of their respective parties affirming our devotion and fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all the elections held in North Carolina, and pledging ourselves to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections aimed at and provided for by the election laws enacted by the General Assembly of 1895, for and the purpose of maintaining the Act of the last General Assembly restoring to the people the right of local self government, enter into the following terms of co-operation.

First. To equitably co-operate to secure the election of members of the General Assembly pledged to these reforms.

Second, That the Republicans concede to the Populists the candidates for Congress in the following districts: Third, fourth, sixth, and seventh and the Populists reserve the right to name candidates in the second, fifth and ninth; the first and eighth districts having made a satisfactory adjustment through their respective congressional conventions.

Third, That the Republicans support the nominees of the Peoples Party for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. That the Populists support the nominees of the Republican party for Attorney-General, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge of the Superior Court in the Fifth Judicial District.

Fourth, The good offices of our respective committees are pledged to accomplish the results aimed at in this agreement.

HAL W. AYER,
Ch'm'n Peoples Party State Executive Committee.

L. C. CALDWELL,
Z. T. GARRETT,
A. E. HOLTON,
Chairman Rep. State Ex. Com.
M. L. MOTT,
R. C. PATTERSON,
A. R. MIDDLETON.

The Rate War in Court.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11.—The rate war between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway Company got in the local courts to-day. The Baltimore Steam Packet Company, which is the water connection of the Seaboard Air Line, brought suit in the Superior court against the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamboat Company, which is the water connection of the Southern Railway Company, for $150,000 for alleged breech of contract.

Cuba a Dreary Waste.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 10.—Charles Baltare, who has been serving in the insurgent army, has reached here from Cuba. He gives a thrilling account of raids made by insurgents on Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, Bejucal and Batbano. He says Cuba is now an ash heap, and that insurgent success is assured.

Bryan Returns To Lincoln.

[Continued From First Page.

trates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium.

The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save.

To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy.

Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the Government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations.

* * *

TRUSTS.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals, and then prey upon society.

Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance public weil, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

RAILROADS.

The right of the United States Government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative.

The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

* * *

THE TARIFF.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question.

Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed.

Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting at a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity.

The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind."

In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences upon minor questions must be laid aside, in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress towards a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution restored.

Spain Wants Damages.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 10.—Bolling Whitfield, of Brunswick, attorney for the Spanish government, and the Spanish Consul at this port were in conference to-day relative to taking steps in the United States court here against the tug Dauntless in the event of her release at Brunswick. Whitfield asserts that Spain will make general claim for damages against this country. The Collectors of Customs at this and other Georgia points have been directed from Washington to be extra vigilant against filibustering expeditions.

Cyclone in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—A cyclone swept over portions of this city at 2:30 o'clock to-day. Omnibuses, cabs and stalls were overturned, trees were blown down, store windows were broken, barges were sunk in the river Seine, and the firemen had to be called out. Many persons were injured.

A Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 10.—There was a fire here this afternoon which did over $500,000 damage. It was in the four-story tobacco factory operated by Gormon & Campbell. They estimate their loss at $50,000, upon which insurance aggregating $40,000 was carried.

Myers, the Embezzler, Sentenced.

Joseph P. Myers was last Thursday brought before the Criminal court of Mecklenburg county to answer to the charge of embezzlement. He submitted and was sentenced to six months in jail, a fine of $500 and was required to return to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, which he defrauded, $1,950.

And Still Another Bank Suspends.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The Bank of Commerce closed its doors to-day. The bank was organized in 1887, with a capital stock of $100,000, William P. Nichols, nephew of Chief-Justice Nichols, of the Supreme Court is its president.

There was a great crowd about the bank building shortly after the doors were closed. It is stated that the doors were closed as a matter of precaution, there having been a run on the bank yesterday. Depositors, it is understood, will lose only little.

Another Bank Closed Its Doors.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 10.—The Mutual Bank closed its doors this morning. Henry Maspero is president and Jas. J. Tarleton, cashier. The capital stock of the bank was only $200,000, and its line of deposits very small. It has been regarded as weak for a long time. The bank is said to have sufficient securities to liquidate its entire indebtedness.

AGENTS WANTED.

* * *

Within the next few weeks we are desirous of securing a good business man in every county in Eastern North Carolina to manage and supervise the sale of the

Ordway Portable Spring Bed.

No experience is required. The only requirements are live, energetic business men who desire honest and profitable employment.

Agents Make $100 per Month

by supervising the sale and delivering of Springs by sub-agents who work under their directions. Agents need not leave their office or neglect any business in which they may now be engaged.

No one need apply who does not mean business and can furnish good references. For particulars, address,

BUTLER BROTHERS,

Sole Managers for North Carolina,
CLINTON, N. C.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL
THIS YEAR TO
The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They have added a Tailoring Department this year

And make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

BLANKETS SHOULD NEVER BE WASHED EXCEPT BY A BLANKET MANUFACTURER.

If you have blankets you want cleaned, the Chatham M'f'g Co. will wash, bleach, reknap and bind them in silk ribbon for only One Dollar a pair. They will look like new blankets.

OCCONEECHEE FARM. J.S.C.

Headquarters for the Best, Only

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale at All Times.

66 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS.

ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock If You Buy of Us.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

ADDRESS
OCCONEECHEE FARM. DURHAM. N C

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S
Steel & Pennyroyal Pills
are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

MacRae's
Prescription Pharmacies,
Cor. Wilmington, Martin & Market Sts.—Phone 37.
Branch Pharmacy, cor. Fayetteville and Martin Sts.—Phone 197.
Raleigh, N. C.

Vitality In Men Restored.

Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy, vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,
.....AND OTHER WASTING

DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Thoughtful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a shrunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once. It will always bless the day you did so. Address, enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 978
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

FREE!

I WILL SEND (SEALED) free, Old Doctor Hoffman's recipe that will destroy SMALL, SHRUNKEN ORGANS. It cured me of LOST MANHOOD, Self-Abuse, Nightly Emissions, etc. Address, A. L. KOESTS, Box 1619, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DR. HOFMANN.

Alfred Williams & Co.,

Booksellers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

PROMPTNESS GIVEN ALL ORDERS

CATALOGUE FREE

Mortgage Sale!

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 20th day of December, 1887, by W. S. Ray and wife, C. A. Ray, to John M. Crenshaw, which mortgage is duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Wake county, in Book 101, page 71, I shall sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction at the court house door in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, October 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands described in said morgage deed as follows: Lying in Wake county, North Carolina, and Oak Grove township. Lying on the waters of Laurel Creek, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Gray, J. R. Ray, A. D. Rogers, and others, it being the land upon which the said Willis S. Ray now lives, containing one hundred and six acres more or less.

JNO. M. CRENSHAW.
FLEMING & MOFFITT, Attorneys.

SUNSET ON THE HUDSON.

For The Caucasian.]

At eve I sit upon the silver stream,
While setting sun emits his last bright beam.
The King of day is kneeling in the West
To say his prayers and give to all sweet rest.

He opes his ruddy lips of golden light
And stops to kiss the world a fond good-night;
From off his breast he doffs the robes of day,
Then throws his smiling kiss and steals away.

The golden waves upon the river die
And vesper twilight gilds the Western sky,
The flush that paints the rounded hills with gold,
Now fades—the flush they can no longer hold.

The twilight's crimson gold now falls [illegible] and fades
And o'er the earth are stealing nightly shades;
The sun is gone, but left us in the sky,
The silver moon and twinkling stars so high.

So are the hopes of men on earth,
When mellow morning dawns they spring from birth,
At noon-day bright they shine like dazzling day,
Alas! the sun sinks low and hopes decay.

Our lives, though bright and beautiful to-day,
No sorrow in the soul and all seems gay;
But at the russet, silent eventide,
Life's sun behind the golden hills must hide.

A little cloud is hanging in the sky,
Just o'er the hills it creeps to sadly sigh.
So when life's sun is sinking low at last,
A cloud of dark regret may dim the past.

A moment more I watch and linger here,
The cloud is gone—'twas only heaven's tear.
O may our lives be sunny, sweet and fair,
And set with starry angels in the air.

—CAROLUS WILLIAMS.

Drinking at Political Meetings.

SELMA, N. C., Sept. 5.—Please publish the enclosed prohibition act in THE CAUCASIAN and ask other reform papers of the State to mention it also. The use of drink at speakings in this county have a very bad effect. It is not only the result of rows, but is used to prevent people from hearing the soundness of the speaking.

"It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or to give away, either directly or indirectly, any spirituous liquors, wine or bitters containing alcohol, within two miles of any place at which political public speaking shall be advertised to take place, and does take place, this prohibition to continue only during the day on which said public political speaking shall take place. And any person who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding twenty days. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction of this offence, upon view, or written information duly sworn to. Code, Sec. 1079 C. 212, 1879.

It is the duty of all true citizens to see that all laws that are for the good and happiness of the contry are enforced.

P. B. CORBETT.

Silver Straws in Virginia and Ohio.

The Washington Post.]

J. M. Street, a Hagerstown drummer, formerly a red hot gold man, has just returned from a trip through Ohio. He is now an ardent silver man, and says Bryan will sweep the Middle West.

Rev. Preston A. Cave, pastor of the First Christian Church, Hagerstown, has just returned from a three week's sojourn in various parts of Virginia. Though a pronounced gold man, he says the silver sentiment is intensifying in Virginia every day, and believes Bryan will carry the State by a two-thirds majority.

Literary Notes.

Apropos of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's disagreement with his son, and the latter's marriage to a woman very much older than himself, the editor of the Cosmopolitan, in the September issue, seriously discusses the education most useful to modern life, and substantially, if not in words, asks: "Does modern college education educate?" The September Cosmopolitan, as if to show what a magazine can do, gives four complete stories in this single number, by such noted authors as Frances Courtenay Baylor, Maurice Thompson, Gertrude Hall, and John J. a'Becket, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Lew Wallace, Francisque Sarcey, I. Zangwill, Agnes Repplier, Norman Kerr, M. D., H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Wm. Eleroy Curtis, Robert E. Starhorn, Colonel Tillman, and Ruth McEnery Stuart are also among the contributors to this one issue of a magazine that is sold for ten cents. Nor is this all. Among other writers not already mentioned is Camille Flammarion, who has an article on "The Wonderful New Eye of Science," which alone is worth the entire price of the magazine. The Cosmopolitan has been gradually perfecting its engraving and mechanical departments, until the publishers believe that, in the September issue, they present a number unrivaled in artistic and mechanical excellence.

The following books were published by Harper & Brothers on Friday, Sept. 4th:

"Literary Landmarks of Venice," by Laurence Hutton, with illustrations from drawings by F. V. Du Mond and Guy Carleton; "With My Neighbors," by Margaret E. Sangster—who characterizes the papers brought together in this volume as "intimate and confidential colloquies with women, younger and older;" "Shakespeare the Boy," with sketches of the home and school life, the games and sports, the manners, customs and folk-lore of the time, by William J. Rolfe; and "The Old Infant, and Similar Stories," by Will Carleton It is interesting to note that this is the first prose work by Mr. Carleton, whose poems have gained so large a circle of readers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

In the October Harper's an engraved portrait of "The Author of 'The Martian'" will stand as frontispiece, and a generous instalment of Mr. Du Maurier's new novel, with five characteristic drawings by the author, will be given. Other features of the number will be: An illustrated paper entitled "The Blue Quail of the Cactus," by Fredric Remington; "The Hypnotist," a story by Octave Thanet, with four illustrations by A. B. Frost; "Electricity," with twenty-four illustrations; "Some American Crickets," by Samuel H. Scudder, with nine illustrations by L. J. Bridgman; etc.

Pattern Department.

THE CAUCASIAN has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made, by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and practical features presented by no other pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the patterns will cost you 25 cents.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.
CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL IT TO
THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCASIAN.
Name.....
Address.....
Pattern No.....
Bust.....in
Waist.....in
Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure for Waists, Sacques, Coats and Jackets. Give waist measure for Skirts. For children's patterns age is advisable to give the age.
Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.
Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.
Cut out along this line.

For a School Gown.

917—TORQUAY WAIST.

Sizes for 8 and 10 years.

Wide-waled blue serge is the fabric of this neat and attractive waist. It is, both in style and fabric, the ideal everyday frock, because it bears any amount of hard wear, and can always be made to look fresh and clean. The skirts of these gowns are as often made of straight breadths as of gored ones, as fancy dictates. The waist is made slightly full over a fitted lining, but the vest front, of red, yellow or ivory serge gives the effect of the ever-popular jacket, the steel or gilt buttons enhancing it. The vest is crossed with rows of blue mohair braid, and the sash can match it or be made of bright surah silk.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

A Dressy Visiting Costume.

922—VALOIS COAT.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

This handsome costume, the "Valois" coat and "Briano" skirt combined, illustrates the favorite combination of the season, a skirt of fine, silky-finished faced cloth and puce-colored velvet. The coat is fitted with the usual seams and cut away well in front to disclose the cream-colored waistcoat of brocaded satin. The coat is lined throughout with silk, and the edges are finished with narrow, spangled passamenterie. Large jeweled buttons ornament the fronts of the coat, and tiny gilt ones fasten the waistcoat. A full jabot lace falls from the throat to the waist.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

926—BRIANO SKIRT.

Sizes—Medium and large.

A graceful design, having a narrow front gore and six other gored breadths, and measuring about five yards around the bottom; the fullness in the back can be either gathered or plaited, as best suits the figure and the materials selected. Stiff interlining when used, is confined to a depth of eight or ten inches around the bottom. A tape or elastic band tacked across the back of the inside, holds the fullness in place. Any of the popular silk, woolen, or cotton fabrics may be chosen for this model, and it can be worn with any basque or coat.

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PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896, hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22nd, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring to the right of local self government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and the safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on Education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

REFOMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment of such equitable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold, carrying with it the greatest prosperity to that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendation to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interests of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income, were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legal channels, of this transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interests of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privilege of carrying on business in North Carolina, and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaim ed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Whereas, The declaration of independence, as a basis for a republican form of government that might be progressive and perpetual, states:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We hold, therefore, that to restore and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculatives purposes, whether of the means of production, distribution or exchange, should be prohibited, and whenever any such public necessity or utility becomes a monopoly in private hands, the people of the municipality, state or union, as the case may be, shall appropriate the same by right of eminent domain, paying a just value therefor, and operate them for, and in the interest of, the whole people.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all dues, and an equitable and efficient means of distribution of this currency, directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of banking corporations and in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.

(*a*) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1

(*b*) We demand a graduated income tax.

(*c*) That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

(*d*) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(*e*) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

(*f*) We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States, of interest-bearing bonds, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

TRANSPORTATION.

(*a*) The government shall purchase or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation on a just and equitable basis.

(*b*) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission intelligence, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

We demand that no land shall be held by corporations for speculative purposes or by railroads in excess of their needs as carriers, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We demand the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. That each state shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal voting population, and that a senator from each shall be elected by the people of the district.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Relying upon the good, common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all questions submitted to them on their merits; and further to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum.

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National Association of Peoples Party Clubs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2., 1896.—Political Club organization has proven one of the most effective adjuncts to campaign work that has ever been devised. The present campaign has brought into existence more clubs than any other known in the history of the country. The Peoples Party must not lag behind the procession. There should be a Peoples Party Club in every township in America and, where the party is strong, in every school district. There should be one in each village, and in each city clubs should be organized by wards. These clubs can be not only an important help in the present campaign, but they can also be a permanent good to the party.

Here is the plan: Let each State committee recommend, through the public press and through the regular party organization, the starting of Populists clubs in every precinct in the State. No organizers are necessary for this, although State organizers and county organizers may be appointed. But in the main the people should organize for themselves. These clubs are to be open, are to hold weekly meetings during the campaign and after that as often as they see fit. They are to report the names of their officers (Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer) at once to the National Committee, together with a neminal charter fee of, say One Dollar. The National Committee will in turn forward a charter and enroll the club as a member of the National Association of Peoples Party Clubs. These clubs are to have public discussions, are to distribute literature which will be sent to them from National and State Headquarters, are to attend rallies in a body, are to do quiet work, to make converts in the neighborhoods in which they are organized; and are in every way practicable to lend enthusiasm, energy and effectiveness to the campaign. No initiation fee shall be charged, and no dues other than those voluntarily contributed. No dues shall be paid either to State or National Committees other than voluntary contributions, except the charter fee, which is to be turned at once into the National campaign fund. Literature will be sent out from National Headquarters to every club organization, the club in turn becoming responsible for its proper distribution.

At present organizations, such as legions, alliances, Silver clubs, Populists clubs, Bryan clubs, and other organizations which endorse the principles of the Peoples party, should immediately send names of officers, together with charter fee, direct to these Headquarters and become at once enrolled in the National Organization.

The Peoples Party papers should at once advocate this plan of club organization. It has the sanction of the National Executive committee and will be handled directly from National Headquarters. All reports and correspondence concerning this matter should be directed to J. A. EDGERTON, Secretary Populist National Committee, Wormley Hotel, Washington, D. C.

MARION BUTLER, Chairman.
J. A. EDGERTON, Secretary.

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Peffer—On the Money Question	2 50
Stewart—History of Demonetization	10 00
*Fathers of Our Country on Silver	4 00
*Peoples Party Platform	2 00
*Why the Wage-Earner Wants Free Silver	2 75
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The National Committee has made arrangements to buy these books from the publishers at wholesale rates. In ordering them from us, you give to us the profit which usually goes to the retail dealer; and this profit is at once placed in the National Campaign Fund.

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